

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

This news that there are bugs in cigarettes is indeed terrifying for the bug.

It is not the man who pays the highest price for a pew in church that is surest of heaven.

The apologetes for poverty, injustice and the wrongs inflicted upon the people by monopoly are still talking about the big crops.

NONPAREIL lace is a popular article of feminine neckwear. It is worn by both the bourgeois and their minions. Why it is so named writers say not.

Every one says he believes the world will come to an end some day. If it should come to an end during your time, whom would you rather be with?

ROBERT BONNER offers \$5,000 to the horse which shall first make a record of 2:05 on a regulation track. It now remains to be seen whether money makes the mare go.

The observer at Lack Observatory has discovered snow on the mountains of the moon. The traditional blood upon that luminary will not be visible until next election day.

The giraffe is threatened with extinction, but as long as the collar-makers and the dukes work in harmony naturalists will be able to study the peculiarities of the giraffe's neck.

The dollar which the jury awarded to Donnelly comes about as near to being the \$100,000 he sued for as his Bacon cipher does to proving that the English Chancellor wrote the plays of Shakespeare.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, the silver-tongued orator, made his first money driving one of his father's bus teams. Possibly that is why so many Johns of today are so eloquent while handling the ribbons.

SINCE the advent of Ruth Cleveland, baby ladies are said to have gone out of fashion. It's safe to wager that if that young lady could express her sentiments this idea would be forcibly condemned.

"Taking a Lion by the Tail" is the title of a story of adventure in one of the papers. That is the way America took the Kipling lion by his tale of "The Light that Failed." No one has found much to grip him by since.

PRINCE DAMRON, of Siam, is now in Paris, where he is said to be the god of the concert-halls several actresses wearing diamonds presented by him. He is apparently from a moral point of view, trying to live up to his name.

THIS rapid adoption of the new Australian system by American States demonstrates that it filled a need, and it is not likely that the new ballot law will be repealed in any State where it has had a fair trial, though many of the laws will doubtless be amended in vulnerable points.

DR. KOCH reports that he has muffled his lymph, having eliminated the matter that induced inflammation and led to so many deaths. The lymph under its new form is entitled to the careful attention of experimenters, but the fact is over, and what is really good in the treatment will have to be discovered by the next generation.

USING the scriptural legend, Garcia, the Mexican revolutionist, changes his "spots" with a rapidity that makes him little less than omnipresent. In one column of a metropolitan paper he is fighting the forces of President Diaz, and in the next column he is declared to be languishing in a Missouri jail. He is yet to be heard of as a victim of Jack Ketch, however.

THERE is said to be a girl 10 years old living near Pittsburgh who speaks only a language of her own invention, although she reads and writes English. Here is a portion of her vocabulary: Sota, angry; phatota, fun; tooky, a strong rope; behoh, papa. Now, if behoh should get sota and take a tooky and have some phatota warning the reporter who spun the yarn, such fictions as this would be fewer.

THE fact that the survivor of a fatal duel in Georgia has been found guilty of murder and sent to the penitentiary for life is worthy of more than passing mention. The field of honor has long been a source of dishonor in the South, and this sign of an awakening to the fact that murder is murder whether done vulgarly in a cutting affray or "honorably" with seconds and surgeons and deliberate purpose is a cheering evidence of the triumph of the new South over the old.

THE latest declaration from Edison is "the mule must go." Many men have said the same with far more emphasis, but the mule continues to linger. It is astonishing that the very simple idea of applying electricity to the mule should have lain dormant until Edison came along to wake it up. There is every reason to believe that a few mild strokes of lightning judiciously administered would make almost any mule go. A neat and compact apparatus to be adjusted to the mule will be easily invented and, with some arrangement to turn the electricity off when it is desirable to

have the mule stop, should be a perfect success.

A NEWSPAPER cartoon represents John Chinaman aloft in the air awaiting further vigorous action from the great foot of Uncle Sam and the great foot of Canada. Wouldn't it be wise in the American press not to rub this thing too far? The most unique exhibit the world can produce at the World's Fair can come from China, if China will. There seems no real necessity for offensively reminding the oldest power with whom we have diplomatic relations that the status of her citizens in this country is that of an intruder and pariah.

THE annexation fever in Canada is exciting much attention in England, and such open advocacy of political union with the United States has lately been expressed in Quebec and Ontario may prompt a Tory Ministry to be as foolish as those politicians who, a century ago, tried to coerce the American colonies. So grave is the situation in the Province of Quebec that startling events may happen at any moment. The French claim that their constitutional privileges have been outraged, and they say that unless England offers a speedy remedy for this, they will turn where their rights can be protected.

ANYTHING in that line more complete than a recent exploit of an Iowa outlaw has not been lately chronicled anywhere. A few miles from Boone a farmer was driving home in great content, for he had sold his hogs and had the money in his pocket. A stranger of weary and unwary appearance plodding along the road asked the favor of a ride, and it was immediately granted. Hardly was he seated beside the farmer than he drew a pistol, compelled him to give up his money, jumped from the vehicle, and, unbiting the horse, jumped on its back and galloped away, leaving the farmer seated in the buggy in a condition of dumb fright and amazement. There is a completeness in this job that will excite the envy of all the thugs who infest our cities.

THERE is no doubt that an effort will be made to secure a grand military review during the Chicago Fair. It is believed that it is practicable to bring together at that time 100,000 American militiamen. It would be better that this should not be undertaken than that it should be allowed to fail. The United States is not looked upon as a military power, and it has no military reputation to maintain. But if it undertakes to make a military display it should do it in a way that would reflect credit upon the nation. Congress, therefore, ought to make an appropriation in accordance with the suggestion of General Miles to pay for the transportation of all the soldiers from their homes to Chicago and return. If it shall be left to the States to provide for this expense some may not be represented at all. Besides, whatever the States may be prepared to expend upon this military exhibition should be devoted to perfecting the National Guard and training the soldiers to make a creditable appearance.

THE news comes from Germany that the beginning of winter flu has 500 cases of influenza in Silesia. It is useless to expect that the same winds which blow the poison germs across Europe will not also waft them over the Atlantic and bind the western hemisphere with a broad girde of disease. This new appearance is said to have originated in Russian churches, in an atmosphere breathed over and over again by the most wretched and dirty people in Europe. Formerly the Mohammedans at Mecca had credit for every pestilence; now the Greek branch of the Christian church—of which the Czar is sovereign pontiff—is the head and front of the offending. Medical science in the United States will now be called upon for its most strenuous efforts. Two winters ago the epidemic slew its thousands and last winter its tens of thousands. If a specific has not been discovered by this time it is probable that systems weakened by the former attacks will give way in still greater numbers. Experience, however, must now have something to go upon in dealing with the earliest symptoms. Influenza in any of its forms, should not be a closed book to the medical profession. Every public health officer in the country should be made an agency for the diffusion of information as to the latest and most successful methods of dealing with the enemy.

Russian Types Alarmed.
The type-setters of Russia, and especially of St. Petersburg, are alarmed for their trade, because they have heard that in this country certain type-setting machines are superseding the type-setters and putting them out of work. The St. Petersburg compositors, fearing that these machines may be introduced there, have sent to New York for information about them, asking if their use is profitable to their employers, and if it is detrimental to the interests of the old-fashioned compositors.

A reply has been sent from here to the St. Petersburg inquirers, telling them of the various kinds of type-setting machines that have been invented, of the extent to which they are used in the newspaper, book, or job offices in this country, and of their influence upon the interests of type-setters. A reporter who has seen this reply says that its effect will be to relieve the minds of the Russian types.

ITALY is an exception to the rule in Europe. It had a good wheat crop this year. Still the stalwart sons of that land will expatriate themselves to supply other people with banana and popcorn.

THE FLOODS IN SPAIN.

WHOLE TOWNS AND VILLAGES DESTROYED.

Unusual Weather Conditions in Europe—Millions of Dollars' Worth of Vines and Fruit Trees Destroyed in the Spanish Peninsula—Cattle and Granaries Swept Away.

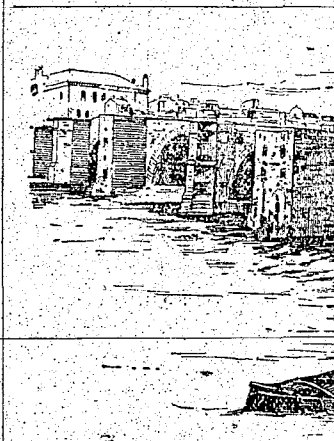
'Twas a Deluge.

While in the northwestern portion of the United States, and throughout all that section of America lying west of the Mississippi River, the fall of 1891 was one of unusually dry weather, reports from the Spanish peninsula tell of destructive floods by which whole villages and towns have been destroyed, the crops ruined and hundreds of lives lost.

The weather conditions in Europe, says the Chicago Graphic, like those of the United States, since autumn, have been unusual. While last winter on this side of the Atlantic was unusually mild, on the opposite side of the ocean it was the reverse, and during the entire year the reverse of the weather in the United States has almost uniformly prevailed in Europe.

Consuegra, a town of 7,000 population, sixty miles from the capital of the kingdom of Spain, was almost entirely drowned by heavy rains lasting from Sept. 13 to 18, and the overflow of the mountain streams which run through the valley in which it is located. The storm extended over nearly the entire peninsula and was of unexampled violence. America has been supposed to be the home of the cyclone of recent years, but the storm in Spain outrivals the most severe cyclones of Kansas and the great Southwest.

The grape harvest was ripe and ready for the gathering, as were also the olive and other crops upon which the Spanish peasant depends for his livelihood. Millions of dollars' worth



THE STONE BRIDGE AT SALGOSA.

of laden vines and fruit trees were totally destroyed, and cattle and granaries were swept away. In Consuegra alone 4,000 cattle were drowned, and their decaying carcasses, lodged among the debris of the houses, are a menace to the lives of the survivors, who, aided by a large corps of engineers and soldiers, are rapidly recovering and giving burial to the unfortunate victims of the disaster. In many cases entire families and their relatives have been drowned, and their lands, which have reverted to the state, are to be re-sown and harvested for the benefit of the people of the valley who have lost their all. The labor, implements and seed being provided by the Government. Many of the interior provinces were cut off from the rest of the world, being entirely surrounded by water, bridges over the streams having been swept away.

The local stock of food in these provinces was almost entirely exhausted, and the sanitary and relief corps were unable to reach them. The government has done all within its power for the relief of the sufferers. The Bank of Spain and numerous private banks have donated a large fund, and an appeal to citizens of other portions of the kingdom has met with the generous response. Queen Christina personally superintended the government subscription of charity with a large donation.

The Palace of Aranguez, which is near the old city of Toledo, just north of the flooded districts, was thrown open as an asylum for the refugees from the flooded provinces, and several hundred homeless people are being cared for there at public expense until some provision can be made for them.

In Valencia, Andalusia and Alcala 4,000 people were rendered homeless, and in Saragossa, Malaga and Murcia the crops were totally destroyed. The Turia, Magro and Jucar Rivers spread far beyond their banks and totally destroyed the valuable



THE PORT OF MALAGA.

rice crops planted in the lowlands, and the town of Alcala suffered heavy losses. In many places there were serious washouts along the railroad tracks, causing the almost total suspension of railroad traffic. The Illustrated News of the World, from which our illustrations are taken, speaking of the floods at Consuegra, says:

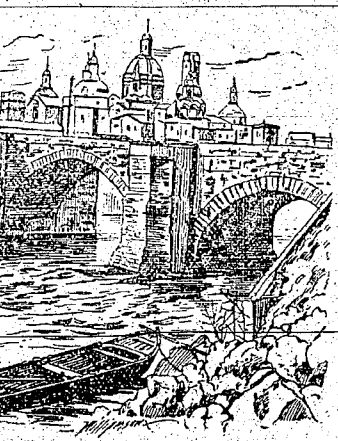
"The province of New Castile, which is the middle and metropolitan province of the kingdom, including both Madrid and Toledo, was Tugus flowing across it from east to west, rises south of Toledo into a labyrinth of high bare ridges descending to the river Guadiana, beyond which is the open tableland of La Mancha, Don Quixote's home, a poor and sterile district. Among those highland valleys, some thirty miles from the city of Toledo, is that of the Armagullo, a small river, compassed on all sides by mountains; the sole outlet for waters from this

basin is at its eastern extremity, below Madrid. In this valley stood the doomed town of Consuegra, built along both river banks the length of a mile. The storm prevailing had driven everybody indoors and prevented notice being taken of the rising of the river—which at nightfall was in its normal channel—in time for a general alarm. The heavy rainfall in the mountains, operating over the whole watershed of the



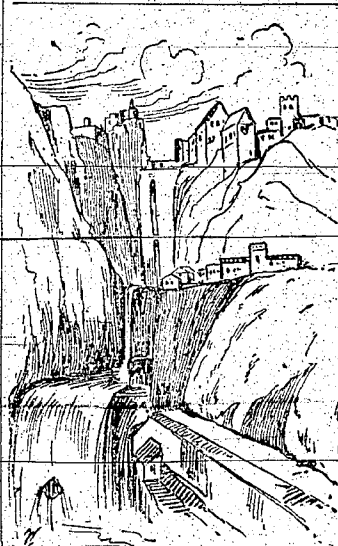
ALCALA, ON THE RIVER JUCAR.

Armagullo, in three hours turned the river into a lake, which covered the whole middle portion of Consuegra to a depth of 20 feet along the banks, and the width of three quarters of a mile. The majority of the houses were built with mud walls, which offered no protection against the water. All the houses along the bank for a distance of 150 feet on each side were either wrecked or washed completely away. The inmates could not escape, but the approach of death was slow and gradual in that dreadful night. Whole families perished together: in one house twenty-eight persons were drowned. In the morning, where the town had



THE STONE BRIDGE AT SALGOSA.

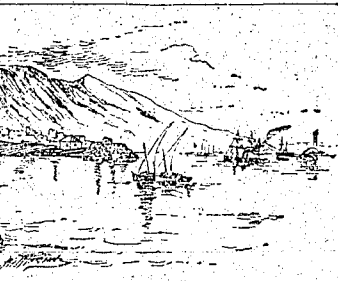
been there was a dirty yellow lake, with the roofs and tottering walls of a few houses yet standing, and with a raging current that bore down masses of wreckage and dead human bodies and the carcasses of oxen, mules and other animals. The destruction of property at Consuegra alone is estimated at 2,400,000. In the valley of the Armagullo, every other town and village on the banks of that river was flooded to a depth of two feet to six



RONDA, NEAR MALAGA.

feet, and for some days there was no communication except by boats.

Among the incidents related of the flood are the following: At Consuegra there is a monastery of Franciscan monks. This and the church attached were flooded. Recounting what was most important from the church, they waded out with water up to their necks, and then set to work and aided the townspeople, working unceasingly, going to places where



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few others would venture, and, lastly, began to bury the dead.

One officer in the army, who had gone to Consuegra on sick leave, is said to have saved no less than seventy lives, though wounded three times in the attempt; at last he nearly fainted. Poor fellow! with such difficulty he had saved up 4,000 pesetas (£160) during his career. All this was, with his belongings, in a box which was swept away by the flood. A poor shepherd in the neighborhood rescued twenty-three people.

A man servant was shut up by the waters in a house with twelve other persons. He bravely swam out, and made a raft, saving the rest. After this he went elsewhere and rescued three children. Wounded out, he would have fainted, but a man on a roof near, which was expected every moment to fall, implored his aid. At the risk of his life, he swam out and brought him safely back. Many other heroic acts were performed.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

Christ's Mission.
The lesson for Sunday, December 13, may be found in John 20: 1-15.

INTRODUCTION.
We have come at last to the resurrection, and we have never been away from this central and essential doctrine, if we have been teaching, preaching. Here is the platform for every gospel proclamation. Peter planting his foot on this rock made his first mighty appeal, mighty indeed, to the pulling down of strongholds. Here may we stand, here may we fight. The demonstration of Christ's resurrection has been the fortress and bulwark of the gospel in all the years. "Non," says Pentecost, "could it survive today if these infallible proofs were broken down."

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.
The first day of the week, Christ: Day one of the Sabbath, on which day, according to the Sabbath. When it was yet dark, better while, Pardonable construction. Unto the sepulchre. Literally, into the sepulchre, the tomb, the place of the dead. Taken away. The word means to lift. It was doubtless set down into the sepulchre or tomb.

Then she runneth. Or, she runneth therefore. Whom Jesus loved. The word used of manifested affection (philos). Taken away. Or, taken away from the tomb. They took away (aorist tense) was more literal. See Variations.

Went forth. They were probably stopping together at the tomb entrance. To the sepulchre. Greek: Into the sepulchre, with allusion again to the completion of the action. They ran. Or, went to running. (Imperfect). Outrun. Two words in the Greek. Ran ahead quickly. To the sepulchre. Greek: Into the sepulchre, with allusion again to the completion of the action.

Looking in. Not in the Greek. Simply: Stopping down he beheld. Yet went he not in. Not inconsistent with the Greek of v. 4. He passed into the tomb entrance, the ante-room, as it were, without pressing on into the interior.

Went in to the sepulchre. All the way in to where the linen clothes were lying. Saw. Behold, i. e., scrutinized. About the head. Scrutinized upon (epi). About the head. See Variations. Bandages, or, wrappings for the body. In a place by itself. Greek, into, i. e., wrapped together and put into a separate place. This is indicated by the fact that there had been no rude theft or hasty leave-taking.

Went in. i. e., from the outer chamber in to the inner. Saw and noted. Probably catching a sudden glimpse of the real significance of the event, the resurrection of Christ. For as yet they knew not. The "for" seems to give a reason for the lurking amazement that lies half hid in the preceding verses. To say, then, that they saw, yet saw Variations.—That he must rise. This being the whole trend of scripture, its prophecies being otherwise inoperative and unmeaning.

Their own home. Greek: To theirs, or their own. Probably their friends or their lodgings. They lived in Galilee when at home. Flood. Or, was standing. Kept standing. Perfect. At the sepulchre, or near the tomb. Stopped down and looked in. Greek: Stopped down into. We can readily understand the posture, leaning forward and possibly kneeling down, so as to thrust her body into the opening of the tomb.

Sitting. Seated composedly and calmly, used of judges at law and of rulers. Had laid. Greek: Lay. See Bible Union. They say. They are emphatic; these say.—Laid him. Or, placed him. Thinking of the body as lying down. Turned herself back. Greek, into the rear or the back. It was Jesus. Greek: It is Jesus, realistic. Supposing him to be the gardener. This was not the state of mind to be deceived by an apparition.—I will take him away. She seemed fearful, lest he were being deceived by the gardener.

Turned herself. Better, turn back (emphatic) said.—Masters. Evidently recognizing him. Touch me not. Present tense. Dr. Boiss suggests: Do not continue touching or holding me, i. e., as if to see whether I am in the flesh. And then, in implication, I am still in the flesh, "for I have not yet ascended, etc."

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.
The first day of the week. First, henceforth, and evermore, the day of the resurrection. There is a beginning of months unto you," said Moses. A new and greater passover has come and a new beginning, as it were, day is to be seen. First in sacred thought, first in Christ's resurrection. That risen tomb in Joseph's garden. Jesus changed all things. The almanac of the sacred things of the temple, holy places, holy days, the veil was rent for all and a new adjustment was necessary for the new day.

Then she runneth. It was a woman that set the new goal for the world. If the messengers of Zion had been walking before, now they go with all speed for the King's business, rejoicing haste. There at Beth-el the shepherds go their earnest but untrusting way toward the manger. When men stalk resolutely and composedly out of the tomb and into the world, the resurrection is a fact. But now we have come to the resurrection and the world is new.

Quickly. And Mary has even anticipated it. Back and forth she runs in the apprehension of that empty tomb. It is the birth of a new clarity for the eyes and mind, and it was a woman who inaugurated it. Aye, have not women's feet, beautiful upon the mountains of proclamation, been ever the swiftest for Jesus?

They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre. She did not know why. But presently she knew. It was not men, but angels. God's son could not abide in such narrow quarters as the grave. God's son and his multitudinous cohorts. "No room for him in the grave," said the angel. "It was too strained for the glory of his birth. He must be out in the open, where he could be in touch with all nature and all life. And so there was no room for him in the tomb, simple as Joseph had made it. Significant those words of Peter concerning the bond of death: 'It was not possible that he should be holden of it.' True, for this was God.

So they ran both together. So go our different temperaments together to the tomb. The fervent impulsive yet lacking deepest spiritual discernment, comes and at the first does away simply wondering. The John-like comes and sees and believes. It was so also on the sea. Peter was tugging at the net; perhaps, too, he was glancing at the shoreward, wondering. It was then that a disciple whom Jesus loved with him. Peter. It is the Lord. But if they lose sight it is only for a moment. Peter is presently rejoicing in his own, his intense earnestness making large amends. There at the beautiful gate of the temple we see these two with equal pace going up together again.

Mary! It was this close personal address that opened her eyes.—It was the Lord speaking to you and me individually, and in intimate friendship that brought us to his feet in glad apprehension. He calls us by our names, his appeal to my soul was as though he had been alone in the universe. Such near intercourse, such close communion. "The Lord is my Shepherd," as if David and God were there by themselves—and they were. So let it be just now. "The Master is come and calleth for thee."

Next Lesson.—The Risen Christ and His Disciples.—John 21: 1-14.

Missing Links.
RUSSIA makes 30,000,000 wooden spoons yearly.

ASSYRIANS, like the Chinese, live on 6 cents a day.

MECHANICS head the list of inventors, when come clergyman.

EXAGGERATED for igni meat bill amounts to \$125,000,000 a year.

SOME insects are in a state of maturity thirty minutes after birth.

SONG-NUMBS are said to be gradually disappearing from California.

A THUNDERSTORM travels at the average rate of thirty miles an hour.

THE WORST IN THE WORLD.

Our Roads Compared with Those of Europe.

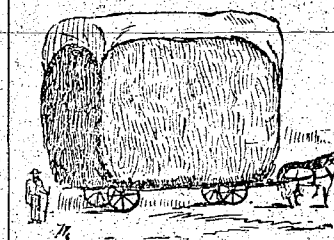
It has been said that the ideal method of road building would be to make it a matter of private enterprise; that governmental discipline produces order and courage but not ingenuity or enterprise. However specious such an argument may seem, in Europe where the roads are directly under government control facts seem to prove the reverse to be true, says the Utica Globe. In Europe the government spends immense sums in the maintenance of the roads, and the result is that there a farmer can drive a huge load twenty or thirty miles to market in any kind of weather, returning the same day and a horse can haul twice as much as an American horse, simply because the roads are better.

In Belgium the principal roads are in the hands of the government, and, in 1880, in the nine provinces over 79 per cent. of the high-roads were of this class, the entire length of the roads being 4,173 English miles.

In Italy the minister of public works is head of the department of public roads. These roads are mostly undertaken by contract and are under the government engineers. The contracts also extend to the cost of repairs.

In Bavaria, too, the roads are supported by the state, and here a special law is in force against the use of narrow wheel tires, so well does that country appreciate the damage to a road from them.

France has 130,000 miles of fine



ON A GOOD ROAD.
[Why European farmers keep step with the progress of their countries.]

road, for which the government spends about \$18,000,000 per year, and such care brings its own reward since the French government knows no more devoted upholder than the farmer. The system under which these roads are kept up is interesting. There is a chief officer who has charge of all the roads and requires from his subordinates reports at frequent intervals in this manner: "The exact condition of the roads. Of course the work is divided into sections, which, in turn, are under subordinate engineers. Broken stone is furnished by contract and, considering everything, the cost is surprisingly small.

In lower Austria, where the materials for road building are not easily at hand, a few years ago the government offered large rewards for whoever would invent suitable substances to be used in such construction. The Austrians also employ several thousand road cleaners regularly, with inspectors and maintainers, and a continual system of repairs. It is removed at once, and the slightest defect repaired in order to prevent the formation of ruts.

In Hungary the state roads are under the ministry of public works, while the country thoroughfares are maintained by the local governments. All these governments understand, what is indeed the truth, that a good road pays, and is even more important than the railway, for practically the road trade exceeds rail by many millions of tons. The railway and the country road are, however, alike in what goes to make a good highway.

Now all improvements in the railway are toward smoothness and hardness, and these qualities likewise are essential for a good roadway. It would seem that the macadam road best exhibits them—certainly it shows them in greater perfection than does the dirt road. For instance, on the former a horse will draw twice the load that is possible on the latter.

But if, after all, we must have dirt



ON A BAD ROAD.
[Why American farmers are discontented and complaining.]

roads their efficiency will depend almost wholly on the care given them. The two destroyers of such roads are narrow wheel tires and water. If a ditch could be made and the road sloped on either side, in most cases the road would be improved. As to the narrow tire, the wheel acts as a roller on the road. If the tire be, say 14 inches, passing over a half dried dirt road it will form ruts; if, however, it should be 3 or 4 inches it would serve the purpose of keeping the road smooth and ruts would not be formed.

But how, it will be asked, can we have ruts and management equal to that of Europe? Simply by insisting that roads shall be constructed and repaired at the expense of the State at large instead of by a tax directed against the farmer alone.

The Department of State at Washington has received from various foreign countries most interesting reports on the subject of roads. In 1888 the report of the Department of Agriculture contained, among other things, this statement: "While our railway system has become the most perfect in the world the common roads of the United States have been neglected and are inferior to those of any other civilized country in the world."

These things are worth being considered by all, and especially by the farmer, in whose power the reform really lies.

The Indians will never settle down while the old settlers are keeping them riled up.—New Orleans Picayune.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

A Quarter of a Million Lost by the Burning of a Gladstone Elevator.—Youthful Titivoea.—Recommendations of a Mine Inspector.—Kalamazoo Railway Trouble.

Record of the Week.

SEASON for killing deer south of the Straits is ended.

The Kalamazoo branch of the wheel trust is to start running in a few days with 200 horses.

WM. HAZEN, killed in Presque Isle County by a Polar, was the father of eighteen children.

F. B. BERRY, of Bay City, who lost an arm in a planing mill, sues the mill proprietors for \$25,000.

H. H. PIERCE and Allen Loel, who run a drug store at Climax, are charged with selling whisky by the drink.

Mrs. and Mrs. SAMUEL BLANDY's 2-year-old child had its eye burned out at Saginaw by a red hot poker with which it was playing.

SAGINAW BAY fishermen are looting through the levees which carry away their nets, one man having 8.00 worth of fishing apparatus ruined.

BURNED saw mills are now rarely replaced in the Lower Peninsula, but the destroyed Hotchkiss mill at Bay City will be rebuilt with improved machinery.

The gum-chewing habit has struck Government employes at Port Huron and the citizens have postponed the annexation of Canada until the deplorable practice is weeded out.

J. L. HAWES, former circuit judge, before whom the somewhat famous a ylm case of Newcombs vs. Van Buren was tried, became violently insane at Kalamazoo, and was removed to the State asylum at that place.

LEWISTON is a new hamlet in Montmorency County. There is a big saw mill there, and lumber enough in the vicinity to keep it running ten years; 200 men are employed, and it is expected to have a population of 800 families by spring.

ONE of the peculiar things one often sees in every day life at Alpena occurred when a planer drove in from the country, with a bundle of blankets bounding around in the bottom of the wagon. He halted in front of an undertaker's establishment, and, taking the bundle inside, unrolled it and exposed the corpse of a 6-months-old child. He had the remains in a coffin, which he put back in the wagon, and proceeded to the cemetery.

THREE boys, Will Peters, Ben Smith, and Will Cushman, who have been disposing of goods at a second-hand store in West Bay City for some time past, excited suspicion by the miscellaneous character of the articles they offered for sale. Investigation showed that they had been pursuing a systematic course of thieving, and they are now in jail.

A Robert rifle, double-winger, rubber coat, crowbar, hand saw, a quantity of chain, and a shovel were among the things they sold.

W. R. ADAMS has qualified as receiver of the Kalamazoo City and County Street Railway. This is the second time the road has been in the hands of a receiver. This action is taken because 35 per cent of the stockholders are unwilling to bear their share of the expenses. Mr. Adams has been authorized to issue \$10,000 of receiver's certificates, amply securing creditors' indebtedness, said to be about \$750. Mr. Adams promises to improve the service. He does not think the road will pass into other hands.

JAMES B. KNIGHT, Inspector of Mines, in his fourth annual report to the Board of Supervisors of Menominee County, stated that there had been in operation during the year forty-two shafts, four of which were more than a quarter of a mile deep. The number of men employed was 4,206, of whom twenty-seven met their death while mining. He suggested that it would be a good departure if coroners' juries in mining accidents were composed of competent medical minds, as the juries would then be sure to visit the spot in the mines where the accident occurred.

AT Gladstone the "Soo" Time transfer elevator caught fire from sparks, and, together with its contents, 150,000 bushels of wheat, was destroyed. The fire extended to the flour sheds and consumed 10,000 barrels of flour. It is here it was communicated to the coal docks upon which were 40,000 tons of coal belonging to the Lehigh Coal and Iron Company and the Pioneer Fuel Company. The damage done by the fire was brought under control. The elevator and docks were the property of the "Soo" Line, and the original plant cost \$1,000,000. The damage was at least \$200,000, partly covered by insurance. The Pioneer Fuel Company is the same firm which lost so much coal at the Duluth docks early last month.

JOHN IDALSKI, who pointed Wm. Hagen with a maple club at Hazensville, Presque Isle County, and Casimir Kealewski, who helped throw stones at him, were captured by Sheriff Max Kuhlman at a wedding party in Posen. Neither had heard of Hagen's death. Idalski is a hard case who has been in prison in Ohio, and who was jailed at Rogers City once for beating his own father and mother. He was buried out recently and at that time the man whom he afterward murdered gave him 7,000 shingles to help him rebuild. Fred Hagen, son of William, also contributed \$5. Idalski has a wife and five children. "Kealewski" was married but a short time ago. He has had a good reputation in the past.

WILLIAM RICHTER, of Bay City, had a private museum containing many rare and interesting relics, and when it burned he claimed the fire was due to the carelessness of his helper, Hagen & Co., who occupied the adjacent building. He sued them for damages and obtained a verdict of \$6,800.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the contributor, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

The man who chops his firewood before winter will get rid of a good deal of disagreeable experience.

A PENNSYLVANIA girl has died from tight lacing. It is to be hoped her example will not be wasted upon her sex.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY probably realizes now that there is a vast difference between "Caesar's Column" and the newspaper column.

Our twenty invitations that a woman gives to people to call on her, there is usually not more than one that she would really like to have accepted.

JAMES L. FLOOD is proud because he has beaten the railroad record on the transcontinental trip, but less wealthy men are modestly content with beating the railroads.

Russia has made a contract for 2,000,000 rifles to be ready in 1894. This gives inventors at least two years to discover a new engine of death that shall make this variety of rifle obsolete.

There is no one in the world so selfish as the man with a trouble; he thinks no one is too busy to listen to the story of his woes, and that every man he meets should stop and weep with him.

GAIL HAMILTON is surprised at the lack of response to her ill-judged appeal in behalf of Mrs. Myrick, but the public has learned to be pretty thoroughly distrustful of anything which Gail Hamilton champions.

SOME too officious Sabatarians in Pittsburg propose to arrest every newspaper man they find working on Sunday. It appears that in getting rid of her smoke Pittsburg has not wholly freed herself of pestiferous nuisances.

SOME sour bachelors have written a book entitled "Don't Marry." It is a great book to have lying on club-room tables, for the life of the club is in man's indifference to home ties, but it will prove a very unpopular work for the parlor.

RICHES do not seem to lengthen life. The man who is so rich he can go North in summer and South in winter, does not live any longer than the poor fellow who has to stay at home and shiver or sweat with every change of weather.

AN Illinois man has invented an automatic telephone exchange, and the dear girls who continually chew gum, never answer your rings and forever cut you off in the midst of a conversation, must go. It is to be hoped that this automatic exchange is not a fake.

A SNAKE in the grass has been discovered to be the cigarette smoker. An insect that bores into the cigarette and lays an egg causes the trouble. The worm that results eats the tobacco and virtually poisons the cigarette. The value of this discovery should not be discounted because a St. Louis man makes it.

MR. HAGEMAN, a merchant of Jazajajara, Guatemala, says that the revolutions against President Barillas are "small affairs" and that only two men of Jazajajara were killed in the last one. If either, or both of these men were guilty of christening Mr. Hageman's town, the revolution may not have been wholly unsuccessful.

EVERYTHING else in the world may fail, but this never will. No man ever injured his neighbor without being injured in turn for it. It is the law of retribution. Don't think you will escape it. The longer it is delayed the greater your punishment will be. Fear this law and you will have in your heart all that there is to charity, faith and religion.

It is estimated that 3,500,000 steel pens are consumed daily. It is interesting to think what they do. For instance, they make love, write gushing poetry, scrape out the briefs in a breach of promise suit, cut and thrust at reputation, scratch out realistic novels and political editorials, chronicle sensations, puff this and belittle that, and, in short, do more to make and break, to save and destroy, to civilize and degrade the human race than anything else under the sun.

A St. Louis physician has discovered bugs in cigarettes. He says the bug poisons the cigarette. The diatom will probably not spoil the demand for the article, but it will furnish the perishing dude with a remark for his part of a little street colloquy. "Wot's eatin' yer?" the gamine will flippantly inquire. "A coleopterous insect," the dude will answer, with a faint flourish of cane and monocle. Then the gamine should wilt.

MASCOTTAH, Ill., should take more newspapers and fewer chances. To learn in one terrifying dispatch from that town that "shell-workers" secured about \$2,000 from farmers who came to the circus, and that fifty Mascottah people dropped \$5,000 into the treasury of a "benevolent organization" which promised to give \$100 for the use of \$50 for one year is likely to awaken some suspicion as to the entire sanity of the folks thereabouts. One-half that sum expended for newspapers which teach people how to be good and shun the sharper

would save Mascottah many thousand dollars annually.

A NEW ORLEANS teller has benten the records as a bank robber. According to his confession, his thefts have been going on for sixteen years, and amount to \$170,000. There was a simplicity about his methods, too, that is refreshing. In making up packages of bills he put tens in place of hundreds, and invested the difference in wild-cat speculation. Such a story provokes the reflection that a bank where such irregularities could be carried on for sixteen years deserves to lose the money.

SPAIN, as the mother country of the Spanish republics of Central and South America, where revolution is a condition not a theory, is still the scene of plots and counterplots looking to the overthrow of monarchy. No doubt the government of a great Kingdom by a queen-regent in the interest of a child, around whom all the ancient flummies are centered, is a frying-pan state of affairs; but, judging from experiences in this hemisphere, the Spanish republic is not a government which makes for stability, peace and good order any more than the Spanish monarchy.

A KANSAS CITY judge has set a precedent which will be hailed with glee by litigants and particularly by witnesses. When one of the lawyers in a divorce case began to browbeat and bully a witness, the judge interposed with this quiet remark: "Gentlemen, if any one is unjustly insulted in this court-room, I will not fine him for resenting it. This court will not further protect a man who gives an insult." A very Daniel came to judgment, is that judge. In his court the favorite practice of bolstering up a bad case by bullying the witnesses for the other side is likely to become unpopular.

THAT compulsory education as now administered is a failure is not to be doubted by any one who will take the trouble to investigate, and that it will always be in a certain sense a failure is equally certain, and for obvious reasons. The children of poverty and crime have had all the naturally fine sensibilities of childhood blunted by hardship and suffering, and early become materialists. The world to them is a place in which they see only the struggle against hunger and the elements, and they are skeptical concerning education, and see in the transient officer only an enemy who would rob them of their liberty to no substantial purpose.

WINGY the gripper epidemic made its second appearance last year, the general conclusion reached among physicians was that the affliction had become chronic. Now a new problem presents itself as to the prevention or cure of prolonged and unnatural sleep, various cases of which have puzzled the medical fraternity during the present year. The latest reported is that of a Munich (Mich.) school teacher who has been slumbering for over 130 days. As in the majority of cases of this kind, the sleeper enjoyed good health previous to her lengthy nap, but is now only able to take liquid nourishment, and is rapidly wasting away. Will not the brethren of the medical profession get their heads together and find a means of awakening those thus overcome by this sleep unto death?

The child of the streets loves the freedom of his life, and it is hard to wean him from it, and that end can never be accomplished by narsal measures. Taken from his roving life and set in the school-room among children who enjoy parental care and the comforts of a home, he feels himself a pariah, and he reverts to his old habits of roving. The teachers, whom he usually hates with an abiding hatred, by demoralizing all the children that come in contact with him, and imparting to them far more of evil than he imbibes of good from the instruction and associations of the school. If placed in a reformatory he still seems an outcast, and there is no incentive to improvement, and no substantial effect is attained in educating him. The first step in the education of neglected children should be in the direction of manual training. While an ignorant lad might not appreciate the importance of learning to read and write, he knows by observation that manual dexterity will enable him to earn money. While he is learning to use his hand and brain in the cruder work of manual training, he is at the same time being prepared for that mental training which is to make him an intelligent workman.

A Hugo Magnet. According to the recent investigations of Prof. Frank H. Bigelow, the vast field of sunlight through which the earth careers in its annual motion around the center of the solar system is also a field of magnetic force radiated from the sun, and the effects arising from the motion of the earth through it suffice to account not only for the vibrations of the magnetic needle but also for the permanent magnetic condition of the globe.

This discovery—for it seems most probable that further investigations will confirm it as a genuine discovery—is in accordance with the recent conclusions of Professor Hertzs as to the intimate relations of light and electricity.

It is a very impressive picture which science is thus beginning to present to us of the solar system—the sun and its family of planets—acting as a great magnetic system, wherein the impulses arising at the center are communicated outward in every direction to bodies hundreds of millions of miles away.

BEALS' BABY BOY.

An Air of Mystery Surrounds Kansas City's Kidnapping Case.

The abduction and subsequent recovery of Banker Beals' baby boy at Kansas City, Mo., was as much of a mystery as a sensation. People are now asking about the man who brought the child to the banker's home and received the ransom of \$5,000. Albert King, the suspect, and Lizzie Smith, the servant, are under arrest. Kings says nothing, and the woman claims to have been stolen with the child, and driven away in a carriage. It has been learned, however, that the pair are man and wife, and together served five years in the Colorado Penitentiary at Canyon City for horse stealing. The man says his name is Joseph Dennis, and the woman denies the relationship. The mysterious part of the story is that the Beals family will say absolutely nothing about the case, and will refuse to prosecute a search for the man who got away with the money. In which the names of Laura M. Dennis and Sarah E. Dennis, of Mount Carroll, Ill., appear.

The cottage where the baby was concealed, and where the woman was arrested, had the appearance of a house that was rented for temporary purposes. Leading off from the room adjoining the front room was a closet, and here it is probable that the child was kept, as there was in it a feather bed and some clothes that would answer for bedding. In the adjoining room was a bottle of chloroform. It is supposed that the anesthetic was there for the purpose of keeping the child quiet should persons come into the house. The bottle was a small one, holding about an ounce.

George D. Ford, who was present when Mr. Beals paid the \$5,000 ransom to the unknown man for the return of the boy, called at the jail to ascertain if Albert King, the alleged confederate of Lizzie Smith, was the man who brought back the boy. He took a long look at him and was positive beyond all doubt that King was not the man to whom the \$5,000 was paid.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Beals, who were the only persons who saw the mysteri-

ously disappeared man, refused, by reason of the terms of the agreement in the offer to pay the ransom, to give any description of him or to give out any information that might lead to his capture. Several other arrests were made, but no one was held, each being able to prove his innocence.

LUMPY JAW. Something About the Cattle Disease Which Is Now Attracting Attention. Actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw, is the name of a cattle disease which has been brought prominently before the public by the case of a cow which has been in progress at Peoria, Ill.

Among the witnesses placed on the stand there have been two or three skilled microscopists, as many veterinarians, several butchers, and a number of experts in the diseases of cattle. It has been proven beyond a doubt that a number of cattle infected with lumpy jaw were shipped from Peoria to Chicago and slaughtered for domestic purposes; but the main issue in the case was whether the disease is contagious, not among the cattle themselves, but whether it can be transmitted to human beings. On this point there is a wide divergence of opinion.

Ziegler defines the disease as a progressive inflammatory affliction set up by a certain function, the actinomycetes, attended with the formation of granulations and fibrous tissue and with suppuration, attacking human beings, cattle and swine, and communicable by inoculation. In almost every case the disease locates itself in the lower jaw. It presents itself as a tumor resembling a sarcoma, and from the swelling has obtained the name among cattlemen of lumpy jaw.

There are a number of well-defined cases of actinomycosis mentioned in the medical journals, and it is claimed that the disease has been transmitted by inoculation from man to the lower animals. It is originally contracted from the same source, but in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases the infection is spread from the lower animals.

Dr. A. Rowf, a prominent veterinarian, said in regard to the disease: "Actinomycosis is primarily con-

trasted by cattle while on pasture. The germ is in the grass, and in the course of mastication becomes imbedded in the roof of the mouth. This forms in time a small abscess, which gradually develops, spreading to the outer surface of the jaw, where it suppurates. Other abscesses follow

this, and before long the entire jaw becomes one mass of these running sores, and blood poisoning affects the entire body of the animal. Some animals get fat and some poor from the disease. Cooking destroys the germs, but so many people eat very rare meat that they are in danger of infection."

The doctor knows of one case personally where the disease showed itself on a human being. It first ap-

peared on the woman in the shape of a small abscess of the gum just above the molar teeth. It gradually developed, and when it burst she naturally thought it was nothing more than a gum boil. About two months and a half afterward she felt another small lump in precisely the same place, about the size of a pea. This was followed by the sudden growth of a number of others, similar to the first, until ultimately the entire inner mouth on the right side was filled with them. The illustration above is from a photo of the original.

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In February, 1886, he was unanimously chosen by his Grand Army comrades as Chaplain of the Department of Indiana, exclusive of the universities, most of which have funds of their own. The most melancholy exhibit made by Spain, where the army and navy cost upward of \$100,000,000 a year, whereas the government can only spare \$1,500,000 for the liberal and technical education of the citizen.

Compared with the auspicious prospects of the American republic, the position of Europe may be likened to that of a somnambulist, who, unconscious of his danger, is walking on the steep roof of a house. Appalling will be his awakening, for it will be impossible to avoid plunging into the abyss of war upon the one side, or the unfathomable gulch of the social revolution upon the other.

FREE LABOR IN THE SOUTH. It Has Proved More Beneficial than the Slave System Could Ever Do.

Prior to the civil war the South based its prosperity on cotton and tobacco and thought that with cheap slave labor it could become the masters of the markets of the world. The South was merely to grow these commodities; its neighbors, foreign and domestic, were to manufacture them. The war came and freed the slave, and history records that free labor has more benefited the South than the slave system could ever do. The cloth, no less than the fiber, is a source of Southern prosperity and the probabilities are that in a few years cotton and tobacco will not be the chief sources of Southern wealth.

Between 1852 and 1859 inclusive the average cotton yield of the South was a little over 3,000 bales, except in 1855, when it was under, or 2,932,000 bales. In 1860 the number of bales had risen to 4,823,770, or more than three-quarters of a million in excess of any crop ever before raised in a single year. There were rumors of a coming struggle with the North that season, and they induced extraordinary planting. For a few years after the close of the war the general poverty of the people and the undetermined relations of the cotton crop, but in 1875 the yield was over 4,000,000 bales, and in 1880 it was over 5,000,000. Eight years later there were over 7,000,000 bales gathered. In 1889-90 the yield was 7,297,117 bales, averaging 498.14 pounds per bale, against a crop in 1888-89 of 6,939,284, averaging 497.06 per bale. The increased growth of tobacco in the South is shown in the comparative returns of the crops of 1879 and 1883. In the former year Florida raised 21,152 pounds; in the latter 488,075. In 1879 the crop of Kentucky was 171,120,784; in 1889, 225,403,647. The increase in North Carolina in ten years was 10,000,000 pounds, and only in Alabama, Virginia and Maryland was there a decrease of production during the same period. In these three States other and more profitable industries diverted capital from the raising of tobacco, and they are all infinitely more prosperous now than they were ten years ago, their industries being more diversified.

She Didn't Have the Dress. Listeners sometimes hear good, if not of themselves. Walking along the Bowers the other night, I came up behind a young couple who were evidently on their way to the theater. "Ye didn't put on the new dress, Annie," he was saying. "No," she said, and hung her head. "I thought ye would be liking to wear it when you went out wid me." "So I would, Pat. But—"

"So I suppose I ain't grand enough for your fine togery. Ye save that for Mikky Dineen, and leave the old clothes for me."

"Oh, no. Indeed it isn't that—"

"Think I haven't an eye in my head at all?"

"Ah, Pat, you are very crool," and I could hear a tremor in the soft voice that promised rain very soon.

"Well, if it ain't so, Annie, tell me why you put on that old rag to go out wid me in?"

"Why, I ain't got no other, Pat, darling."

"Ain't got no other?"

"No. You see I hadn't the heart to buy it. When I think of the cold weather comin' on, an' the barefoot byes and gals in the old shanty at home, an' only a beggar's portion to eat, I just put dress money an' all in the postoffice and sent it over for Christmas. Are—are you mad, Pat?"

There was no reply to this, but un-

der the faring electric light of a Dorey cheap jewelry shop I could see that two large and homely hands were clasped very tightly together.—New York Herald.

A SHARP VALET. Ran the Risk of Being Called a Thief to Save His Master's Money.

Many amusing stories are told about Monte Carlo, but the majority are such old-timers that it is hardly safe to repeat them. One, however, has only been told me once this winter, so it may be new, writes a correspondent from the famous gambling resort. It is reported that a poor young Austrian nobleman came here last winter accompanied by his valet. He hurried to the Casino directly from the train, taking with him 6,000 francs, all the money he had in the world. He played for high stakes, and from the first luck ran in his favor. When the place closed, he carried to his room 80,000 francs in winnings. It would have been a small sum to a rich man, but it was a fortune to him. He was so nervous and so afraid of being robbed that he asked his valet, who was an old and trusted family servant, to occupy the same room with him that night, told him exactly how much money he had made, and even counted it over in his presence, so that his valet might be able to swear to the amount, and then showed him where he put it. When he rose in the morning he found that his valet was already up and gone, and with him had gone the 80,000 francs he had won and the 6,000 francs of his original capital. Only a small sum was left enough to enable him to pay his hotel bill and to buy a home. As soon as he was dressed the young nobleman rushed half-dressed to the bureau of the local police and sent out a general alarm, but up to nightfall nothing was heard of the fugitive, and it was the opinion of the authorities that he had got away. The next morning the nobleman determined to return home and prosecute his inquiries there. As he stepped aboard the train a dispatch was handed to him. He opened it mechanically and read: "Your valet here with 86,000 francs he says belongs to you." It transpired afterward that the valet had lain awake half the night thinking over his young master's success. He felt certain that on the morrow the young man would attempt to increase his winnings, and that he would lose all as the other players did. He therefore determined to run the risk of being taken for a thief, got up and dressed himself, took the money and left by an early train, turning over the money on his arrival to the young man's father.

THE RESULT OF EATING DISPARSED MEAT.

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AFTER THE SPARROW. The Feathered Pest Now Being Slaughtered in Illinois.

The United States is indebted to England for its language, its laws, many of its institutions, and, unfortunately, for the so-called English sparrow. This feathered pirate has engaged the attention of the law makers of Illinois, and at the last session of the Legislature that bird was declared a pest, and its extermination was placed on the order of the day. Among the witnesses placed on the stand there have been two or three skilled microscopists, as many veterinarians, several butchers, and a number of experts in the diseases of cattle. It has been proven beyond a doubt that a number of cattle infected with lumpy jaw were shipped from Peoria to Chicago and slaughtered for domestic purposes; but the main issue in the case was whether the disease is contagious, not among the cattle themselves, but whether it can be transmitted to human beings. On this point there is a wide divergence of opinion.

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der the faring electric light of a Dorey cheap jewelry shop I could see that two large and homely hands were clasped very tightly together.—New York Herald.

A SHARP VALET. Ran the Risk of Being Called a Thief to Save His Master's Money.

Many amusing stories are told about Monte Carlo, but the majority are such old-timers that it is hardly safe to repeat them. One, however, has only been told me once this winter, so it may be new, writes a correspondent from the famous gambling resort. It is reported that a poor young Austrian nobleman came here last winter accompanied by his valet. He hurried to the Casino directly from the train, taking with him 6,000 francs, all the money he had in the world. He played for high stakes, and from the first luck ran in his favor. When the place closed, he carried to his room 80,000 francs in winnings. It would have been a small sum to a rich man, but it was a fortune to him. He was so nervous and so afraid of being robbed that he asked his valet, who was an old and trusted family servant, to occupy the same room with him that night, told him exactly how much money he had made, and even counted it over in his presence, so that his valet might be able to swear to the amount, and then showed him where he put it. When he rose in the morning he found that his valet was already up and gone, and with him had gone the 80,000 francs he had won and the 6,000 francs of his original capital. Only a small sum was left enough to enable him to pay his hotel bill and to buy a home. As soon as he was dressed the young nobleman rushed half-dressed to the bureau of the local police and sent out a general alarm, but up to nightfall nothing was heard of the fugitive, and it was the opinion of the authorities that he had got away. The next morning the nobleman determined to return home and prosecute his inquiries there. As he stepped aboard the train a dispatch was handed to him. He opened it mechanically and read: "Your valet here with 86,000 francs he says belongs to you." It transpired afterward that the valet had lain awake half the night thinking over his young master's success. He felt certain that on the morrow the young man would attempt to increase his winnings, and that he would lose all as the other players did. He therefore determined to run the risk of being taken for a thief, got up and dressed himself, took the money and left by an early train, turning over the money on his arrival to the young man's father.

THE RESULT OF EATING DISPARSED MEAT.

peared on the woman in the shape of a small abscess of the gum just above the molar teeth. It gradually developed, and when it burst she naturally thought it was nothing more than a gum boil. About two months and a half afterward she felt another small lump in precisely the same place, about the size of a pea. This was followed by the sudden growth of a number of others, similar to the first, until ultimately the entire inner mouth on the right side was filled with them. The illustration above is from a photo of the original.

INDIANA'S NEW GOVERNOR. Brief Sketch of Ira D. Chase, Now Chief Executive of the Hoosier State.

By the death of Governor Hoyt, Lieutenant Governor Chase has become chief executive of Indiana. The new executive is 57 years old, a native of New York and of honorable lineage. One of his ancestors, Samuel Chase, was a signer of the declaration of independence. Another, his great-grandfather, Rufus Chase, was one of twenty-four revolutionary patriots who stole after night into the British camp, captured General Prescott and brought him into the American lines. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company C, Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1862 he was discharged from the army on account of ill-health, and returning to Illinois, he entered upon a course of study for the ministry.

In February, 1886, he was unanimously chosen by his Grand Army comrades as Chaplain of the Department of Indiana, exclusive of the universities, most of which have funds of their own. The most melancholy exhibit made by Spain, where the army and navy cost upward of \$100,000,000 a year, whereas the government can only spare \$1,500,000 for the liberal and technical education of the citizen.

Compared with the auspicious prospects of the American republic, the position of Europe may be likened to that of a somnambulist, who, unconscious of his danger, is walking on the steep roof of a house. Appalling will be his awakening, for it will be impossible to avoid plunging into the abyss of war upon the one side, or the unfathomable gulch of the social revolution upon the other.

FREE LABOR IN THE SOUTH. It Has Proved More Beneficial than the Slave System Could Ever Do.

Prior to the civil war the South based its prosperity on cotton and tobacco and thought that with cheap slave labor it could become the masters of the markets of the world. The South was merely to grow these commodities; its neighbors, foreign and domestic, were to manufacture them. The war came and freed the slave, and history records that free labor has more benefited the South than the slave system could ever do. The cloth, no less than the fiber, is a source of Southern prosperity and the probabilities are that in a few years cotton and tobacco will not be the chief sources of Southern wealth.

Between 1852 and 1859 inclusive the average cotton yield of the South was a little over 3,000 bales, except in 1855, when it was under, or 2,932,000 bales. In 1860 the number of bales had risen to 4,823,770, or more than three-quarters of a million in excess of any crop ever before raised in a single year. There were rumors of a coming struggle with the North that season, and they induced extraordinary planting. For a few

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1891.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Shift inspected in November aggregated 343,928 barrels.

Up to date \$21,999,450 of 44 per cent bonds have been redeemed, leaving but \$3,508,250 outstanding.

Gratuity money is going to be canvassed for a special county election upon the question of prohibition.

The stars and stripes will hereafter float from the school house of St. Joseph, Mo. The first thing we know they will give a republican majority down there. —Det. Tribune.

Now that the convention city has been designated, the only question left to speculate upon is which of the candidates? "Blaine and Alger" sounds pretty well. —Montclair Herald.

The soldiers' home has 538 inmates on the rolls—the largest number at this time of the year in the history of the institution. All this points to having over 700 inmates before the first of March.

From the present outlook victory will crown the labors of the republican party and party leaders next fall, whether the nominee be Blaine, Harrison or any other man of national character and reputation. —Kalamazoo Telegraph.

From its beginning nearly to its end the Speakership contest at Washington has appeared to have been contrived to sustain and perpetuate the tradition that the Democratic party always makes a fool of itself at the critical moment. —N. Y. Times.

A plan to send 6,000,000 pounds of flour to the starving Russians has originated in Minneapolis, and the millers of that place promise to contribute twenty-five carloads. The republican convention isn't going to such a bad place after all. —Det. Tribune.

The New York Times feel impelled to remark: "From its beginning nearly to its end the speakership contest at Washington has appeared to have been contrived to sustain and perpetuate the tradition that the Democratic party always makes a fool of itself at the critical moment."

It is amazing to see the southern Democratic Courier-Journal allude to Uncle Sam's cash box as "our embossed treasury". The allusion would be wonderfully apt if it referred to the time when the treasury was run under the same influence which now controls the Courier-Journal. —Detroit Journal.

The "Confederates are in the saddle". Last Monday C. F. Crisp, a native of the wool democrat from Georgia, was elected speaker of the House of Representatives. He is a free trader and in favor of free silver coinage, and has opposed every bill for the relief of disabled soldiers. The democrats of the North had a majority as usual, but truckled to Southern influence.

What the N. Y. Sun doesn't know about Democrats isn't worth knowing. It says of Mills: "Mr. Mills' platform is 'simple enough': 'We must have absolutely free trade'. The free traders are for him, and they are for him because they know he is for free trade". And yet Mills would advance his candidacy by declaring that he is not a free trader. "If you see it in the Sun, it's so", and Mills might as well quit kicking. —Det. Journal.

When the Dickinson-Campau-Hosford combine stole the Michigan Senate, they did more to injure the cause of Democracy in the state than they could retrieve by means of their equally dishonest legislation. A foretaste of what is to come next year was given them last spring and in the Fifth district and in Detroit this fall. The Democratic machine is too rotten to hold together, and the people are thoroughly disgusted with it. Michigan and New York Democracy have sowed the wind and will reap the whirlwind together. Dishonest gains are always temporary, as well in politics as in business. —Det. Journal.

Seventeen ballots taken, five candidates still in the field and two more waiting for an opening. That is the record of the democratic speakership contest to date. The republicans nominated Thomas B. Reed by acclamation. That seems to show pretty conclusively which party is united, harmonious, confident and ready to transact business. It is unfortunate for the country that the various democracies have in the aggregate a large majority and it can prolong the session and increase expenses with factional strife. Such a fight as this can hardly end with the election of a speaker. —Det. Journal.

Farming on the Plains.

It Can be Made to Pay if Proper Methods are Pursued.

The first question put by a stranger on coming to west Lake county is "Why does all this land lie idle?" and "Wouldn't it pay to farm it?" Many of our people promptly answer "No", to the latter question. There is, nevertheless, a few hopeful ones who firmly believe from actual experiments that it pays to farm "plains" land. These persons can explain away the failure of many in a very self-evident and satisfactory manner, and give facts and figures of failure and success showing which crops are most remunerative and what kinds of stock are most profitable to keep. The intelligent farmer would first advise a stranger to become familiar with the soil and temperature before deciding upon what crops to try. He would tell you that this sandy land heats rapidly in daytime and cools as quickly at night; from frost till frost is a short season, and the summers are usually dry. He would tell you to put little dependence on a corn crop, and if any is planted it should be of the most hardy and early variety. He would advise you to raise wheat, rye and buckwheat, and to cultivate most largely root crops such as potatoes, cabbages, carrots, etc., and to grow abundance of garden vegetables, which grow bountifully and find always a ready market. Then much can be made out of a season's crop of strawberries, which if properly cared for are right at home on the plains. Taking one year after another, if land is well cared for, kept up by use of land plaster, manure, etc., the foregoing crops will average a good yield and fair profit to the farmer, and persistence in effort and sound judgment in adaptation of crops will bring a good reward. We know farmers that are making money and prospering on "plains" land, hence the assurance with which we make our assertions.

As to stock, more sheep, cows and poultry should be kept, and fewer horses, hogs, and beef cattle. Sheep are the most profitable, costing but little except in winter, and the expense of feeding is small as compared to the returns from wool and mutton which always finds a ready market. Too often forgotten is it that what is taken from the soil must in some way be replaced and that it will not do to farm year after year and expect good returns without supplying fertilization of some kind. Clover is the best and can be produced in luxuriance when plaster is sown with it and the ground rolled; so says a farmer who tried various methods. Small fruits can be raised in abundance, and withal everything being rightly considered, farming on "plains" land can be made of profit to a studious and industrious farmer. —Lake Co. Star.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, elected Nov. 3, has 23 Republicans and 17 Democrats in the Senate, and 150 Republicans, 89 Democrats and 1 prohibitionist in the House. In New York the Senate, as elected, had 18 Republicans and 14 Democrats, but Governor Hill has inspired the theft of two of these districts to make the Senate a tie. The House is Democratic, with 66 Democrats and 62 Republicans. In Ohio the Legislature is Republican by a large majority. In the Senate there are 20 Republicans and eleven Democrats. In the House there are 72 Republicans and 35 Democrats. In Iowa the Republicans have the Legislature by a small majority. The unicameral figures give the Republicans 54 members of the House, the Democrats 45, the People's party 1. The Senate has 24 Republicans, 25 Democrats, and 1 Union Labor member. —Inter Ocean.

The Dry Goods Economist is a bitter foe of the McKinley tariff. This is what we find in its issue of October 17:

"How does this sound? The largest manufacturer of Union suit underwear states to the trade in Boston: 'My prices for next spring are from 10 to 15 per cent. less than heretofore. Why? My increased production of these goods allows me to make them at a less expense in manufacture.' Protection increased production and decreased prices of knit goods, thus benefiting not alone manufacturers but their employees and the community in general, and fulfilling the expectations of the authors of the new tariff. The Post will, of course, remember that this is exactly what has happened in the past under efficient protection. We trust that it will keep our explanation in mind so that a repetition will be unnecessary when the same thing occurs in tin plate making. —N. Y. Press.

The assessors of personal property in Ohio reported in 1881 that there were 5,113,864 sheep in that State. In 1885 there were 4,823,222, in 1886, 4,277,463, in 1887, 4,105,177, in 1888, 3,733,433, in 1889, 3,605,069, in 1890, 3,504,800. This was a continual decrease for six years, amounting in that time to 1,609,054 sheep. In 1891 they reported 3,787,041, a gain in one year of 282,241. The falling off is attributed to the reduced tariff of 1883, and the increase to the higher tariff of 1890. As the average of each fleece in Ohio is six pounds, this means an increase of 1,033,446 pounds of wool in that State, or more than \$400,000 of sales by the farmers.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, '91.

Washington, or at least that portion of the town where politicians congregate, has been turned into a veritable pandemonium this week by the democrats in their efforts to decide who shall be Speaker of the House. Democratic abuse of democratic candidates and democratic methods has been constant, loud and deep. If there are any crimes known to the professional political wire puller that have not been charged to the workers for one or another of the candidates it is because they have been overlooked. Mills' friends, who, to give the devil his due, appears to represent the better element of the democratic party, if it can be said to have a better element, have openly charged that ex-Congressman Alexander G. Cochran, Solicitor General of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, who came here with the Hatch boomers, was here as the personal representative of Jay Gould for the purpose of working against Mills, and that the whole Hatch boom was being manipulated solely to injure Mills.

Everybody is heartily glad that the democratic caucus to-morrow will settle the whole business, but from the manner in which this preliminary work has been conducted it is fair to assume that the election of Speaker will be but the beginning of new troubles for the democrats. There will be half a dozen claimants for every chairmanship of a prominent committee and the disappointed men will be apt to be heard from the floor of the House, and when the "getting even" process is started the republicans of the House are not likely to retard it any. Besides, the Speaker will have the impossible task of satisfying the various outside elements that have contributed, directly or indirectly, to his election. That the House will be an unruly body is certain.

Proof that the Alliance movement in the South will not antagonize the democratic party are constantly turning up. The latest is the withdrawal of the Alliance candidate for the vacancy in the Eighth Virginia Congressional district caused by the death of the late Representative Lee. This withdrawal was made after all arrangements had been made to make an aggressive canvass of the district, with the assistance of the Alliance contingent in Congress, and the only reason therefore is that the republicans of the district have nominated a candidate. The Alliance people, although claiming to have been snubbed and insulted by the regular democrats, will swallow their grievances rather than to take any chances of the election of a republican.

Senator Proctor is preparing to turn over the affairs of the War Department to the Assistant Secretary General Grant as he will on Monday take his seat in the Senate. It is expected that his successor will be nominated by the President next week, at the same time that other important nominations are made.

Ex-Senator Edmunds, who has been here since the opening of the Supreme Court, concluded not to remain until Congress opened, so he has gone to Aiken, South Carolina, to join his family. He was asked just before he left who was his preference for President next year. "The nominee of the republican convention," he replied. "If he is the worst republican in the country, he will be preferable to the best democrat."

The hearing of the arguments by the Supreme Court in the three cases brought for the purpose of breaking down the McKinley tariff law, which took place this week, was not calculated to encourage the gentlemen who have been persuaded to furnish the money to hire the high-priced lawyers. One of these suits is brought on the ground that the omission of the tobacco rebate clause from the bill as signed by the President makes the whole bill void; another that the sugar bounty clause was unconstitutional and the other that the reciprocity clause is unconstitutional. For convenience the three cases were heard as one, and if there was any doubt of what the final decision will be it was almost entirely dissipated by the tenor of the questions put by the Justices during the argument to the lawyers. Constitutionality of the law was ably maintained by Attorney General Miller and Solicitor General Taft. Secretary Foster has been confined to his house since his recent trip to New York, to speak before the Chamber of Commerce of that city, but he was well enough this week to put the final touches to his annual report. He will go South in ten days or two weeks before resuming his duties. There is no truth in the rumor that he had broken down from over work. He simply had a severe cold, which developed into something like the grip.

If Mr. Blaine shall before the convention signify his willingness to accept the nomination, there is no republican in the nation who will for a moment entertain the idea of appearing before the republican convention as a candidate against him. And if James G. Blaine is nominated, he will be elected. —Grand Rapids Eagle.

HALLO!

HALLO!!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of
CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place.

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IF YOU WANT

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This is the Farmers' Market and Business Paper. It gives the latest and most extended reports of the Live Stock, Grain, Poultry and other markets of any paper published in the interest of the farmer. We will send it from now until January 1st, 1892, for \$1.

AGENTS WANTED. Address CIBBONS BROTHERS, 42 and 42 Larned Street West, Detroit, Mich.

We have received a copy of the handsomely illustrated prospectus for 1892 issued by the Detroit Free Press. The achievements of this famous paper in the past have been great, but if its promises for the future are to be fulfilled—and there certainly is no reason to expect the contrary—The Detroit Free Press will in 1892 be, as its publishers confidently claim, the most entertaining and instructive paper published, giving additional pleasure to its thousands of old subscribers and fresh enjoyment to the many thousand new ones that its merits deserve. Its list of contributors for 1892 includes many of the most famous names in American literary and public life, and most of the articles to be published are of unusual importance and interest, presenting a splendid array of valuable features in addition to inimitable work done by its own staff of bright and famous writers.

The publishers of THE FREE PRESS will mail copies of the paper and prospectus to all applicants.

A Saginaw longshoreman named Louis Sour, has soured on his wife, and had her arrested for throwing a teakettle at him.

Here are some fresh English statistics: In Great Britain there are 70,000 criminals, 22,000 juvenile thieves. There are 100,000 fallen women and 500,000 drunkards. The annual cost of liquors is \$750,000,000. Suicide last year numbered 2,297 were found dead. Ten thousand children died from violence or neglect. Over 100,000 people are absolutely homeless, and 100,000 are out of work. The work-houses shelter 190,000, and 3,000,000 people outside are so wretchedly poor that they are hardly civilized. The pathetic cause of all this is low wages. —N. Y. Press.

Don't monkey with the editor. He is liable to be loaded. The editor of the Independence (Kan.) Star sued a delinquent subscriber for eleven dollars. The delinquent claimed that he never subscribed for the paper and did not propose to pay. The judge instructed the jury that if the evidence disclosed the fact that the delinquent had taken the paper from the office or caused it to be taken, they should find for the plaintiff. It cost the man nearly a hundred dollars to settle what eleven dollars would have paid. It pays to be honest, especially with the printer.

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CLOAKS AND JACKETS

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And for fact a larger and better stock, as ever has been seen north of Bay City.

You can't do better than to call on us, as we can and will sell you goods cheaper, than any other house in the country. Don't buy until you look us over.

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HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

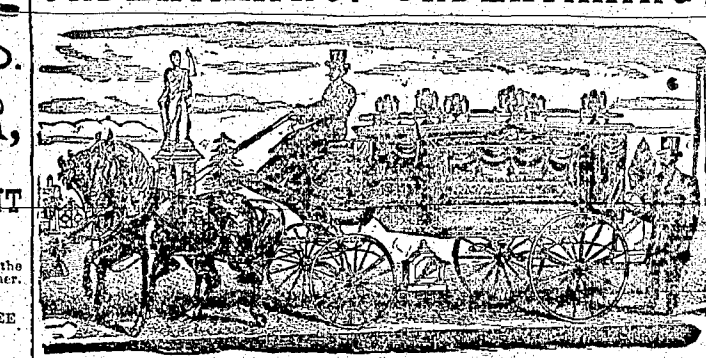
A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street. The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets. Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable. Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.

Several choice lots on Brink's addition. GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap.

A number of good farms. Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville. Fine Brick Store in Hudson. Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property. Jan 29, 1892.

O. PALMER.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES; Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

AMBROSE CROSS

HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

BLACKSMITH SHOP

next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing

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Prices reasonable.

A. CROSS.

May 21 '91, 11

GOLD

holds no more, but those who write to MUNN & CO., 33 Broadway, New York, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$50 a day. Higher rates, young or old. Capital not required. You are wanted free. Those who must at once are absolutely sure of being paid. All is new.

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THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the New York Agency of LORD & THOMAS, 45 to 47 Randolph St., New York.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Toys at Fournier's Drug Store.

Port Huron has 25 more females than males.

Dolls at Fournier's Drug Store.

Jackson prison had 777 inmates December 1.

Fresh Gold-dust, at the City Market.

Austria has removed the prohibition on American pork.

Cab. Photos, \$2.50 per doz., at the Grayling Gallery.

Rogers City is trying to get a daily mail from Cheboygan.

Choice Confectionery and Cigars, at Jackson & Masters.

A spool factory, employing 500 hands, is projected at Manistee.

Men's Hand-Knit Mitts and Socks, at Claggett & Pringles.

The "Drummer Boy of the Rappahannock" Jan. 13th and 14th.

The best Pickles in town are found, at Simpson's City Market.

Gronoff & Hanson say their rink is already for cold weather.

Ask Braden to show you those new moldings for picture frames.

Hon. C. J. Pailthorpe, of Petoskey, was in the village on business yesterday.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the Western Cottage Organ.

Wildcats abound near Edmore, and recently two were shot there in one day.

A first class feed cutter for sale cheap, at this office.

A blinding snow storm made the Straits of Mackinac almost impassable last Friday night.

Simpson has just received an invoice of fresh cheese, at the City Market.

Mrs. T. Proux has joined her husband in camp, near Cross Village, for the winter.

The AVALANCHE and Detroit Tribune, one year, for a dollar and a half.

Louis Berger, of Bay City, was burned out of house and home last Monday night.

Men's Working Pants, for \$1.50 and upwards, at Claggett & Pringles.

Squawbuck oil set fire to the Occidental Hotel at Lake City last Monday night.

Ladies will find a new and complete line of Dress Flannels, at Claggett & Pringles.

Call at the store of S. H. & Co., and examine prices and quality of their beautiful lamps.

New invoice of Plush Caps at the store of S. H. & Co.

Gronoff & Hanson expect to start their ice rink about the 14th, or as much sooner as weather will permit.

Felt Shoes and Felt Slippers at lowest prices, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Reserved seats for the Musicale can be procured at Fournier's, without extra charge. Admission 25 cents.

S. H. & Co. have a large stock of Cooking Stoves and Heaters. Go and make your selection.

Hillsdale has entered the class with Branch, Calhoun, Barry and Lenawee in starting a local option movement.

B. H. & Co. have just received a new invoice of Plush Caps, latest styles and lowest prices.

Grayling Chapter, No. 83, Eastern Star, will hold their next regular meeting, Monday evening, the 14th.

Do not forget the Musicale to be given to night, by Mrs. Ashmore and her pupils.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening, the 3d, by Justice Woodburn, Mr. Jeremiah Franklin and Miss Catharine Ash. All of Grayling.

Pancake time is here, so is Claggett & Pringles' Pure Buckwheat Flour. They always have it.

We are under obligations to N. H. Evans for late lies of the *Busy South*, published at his home, Summerfield, Tenn.

Now is the time for Mince Pies. Boiled Cider and Mince Meat for the same, at Claggett & Pringles.

Miss Minnie Bradford closed a very successful term of school in the Seth B. Smith district, in Blaine, last Saturday.

The Musicale to night should be well attended as the proceeds are to go to our Township Library.

Reserved seats for the Musicale, can be procured at Fournier's, without extra charge. Admission 25 cent.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

The Michigan commandery of the Loyal Legion was banqueted by Saginaw members last Thursday evening.

The regular meeting of the W. R. C. will be held on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Dec. 12th. A general attendance is desired as officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

Something new in breakfast food: Very nice. Try it, at Claggett and Pringles.

Arthur Hill, of Saginaw, accepts the appointment of superintendent of the Michigan forestry exhibit at the world's fair.

Claggett and Pringle serve the best drinks in town, consisting of choice Teas, Coffees and Cocoa.

H. H. Hines, of the live stock commission, says there is more glanders in Alpena county than any where else in the state.

A full and complete line of Gents', Ladies' and Children's underwear, at Claggett & Pringles.

A Cheboygan county man declares that a mixture of wildcat grease and kerosene oil will knock gally west the worst case of rheumatism he ever saw.

Did you see the cork shoes for men, at Bell's. They are only \$3, and are worth twice the money.

Messrs. Gates & Kelley have dissolved partnership and Mr. Gates will hereafter run the Grayling House alone. He can do it.

A fine line of Holiday Goods for Xmas and New Years presents, just received at Fournier's Drug Store.

If you wish to enjoy yourself for a couple of hours and contribute to a worthy object, attend the Musicale to night. Admission 25 cents.

FOR SALE—A good span of medium weight horses, for work or driving. Enquire here, or of J. S. Harrington.

S. H. & Co. have a fine assortment of beautiful Hanging Lamps, Table Lamps, and Chamber Sets, either of which will make a beautiful and useful Christmas present.

Gents' go to Claggett and Pringles for your Neck Wear. They have the finest line in town, made to order.

The L. T. M. will give a Box Social at their hall, Wednesday evening the 10th. A general invitation is extended to all. The ladies will bring lunch boxes.

NOTICE—I will do a general repairing of Pumps, Water Pipes and Steam Works, until further notice.

F. R. DECKROW.

Mrs. Chasley Wheeler, mother of the ex-governor, fell down the cellar stairs at her home in Bay City, Monday, breaking her left arm and dislocating her hip.

Every man, woman and child should buy their shoes of O. J. Bell. Why? Because he has the largest and best assorted stock.

We are indebted to J. Wilson Staley for a first copy of the *Albion College Herald*, which presents a first class appearance, and is a newsy college paper.

If you want to make your Lady friend a present call and purchase one of those Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs at S. H. & Co.

The mill whistle on Blodgett & Byrne's big sawmill at Muskegon blew 10 straight minutes to announce to citizens that the mill had sawed its last log.

Ladies buy those cleaned Currants at Claggett and Pringles. They will save you time and labor. No grit in your cake.

Alpena's future looks bright. A box factory is promised, an excelsior factory is a surety the coming summer, and a refrigerator factory will be started by local capitalists.

Real Estate for Merchandise, or Merchandise for Plains farms, or Town property. Call at the office of G. J. Tuttle & Co.

F. M. Gates has opened a Barber Shop in the basement of the Grayling House. It contains a fine bath room. The Grayling is certainly the most convenient hotel along the line of the Mackinaw Division.

Ladies buy your Woolen hosiery, at Claggett & Pringles. They have a fine line, selected, especially for their trade.

An excited young lady of Cheboygan has promised to shoot the young man who jilted her, and many citizens believe she will either keep her word or sue for breach of promise.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." Those new Aristotopes are beauties. Call at Bonnell's and see them. Only \$3.50 per dozen.

It appears that Myer Wolf, the baby recently drowned at Bay City, came to his death in a Jewish baptismal font, and not in an ordinary bath tub, as stated.

Delinquent subscribers must pay up if they want the AVALANCHE. I have honor and glory enough in the newspaper line and now I want cash.

A copy of the Detroit Gazette of 1837, in the Register of Deeds office at St. Clair, offers \$200 reward for the return of a negro slave who had escaped from his master in Detroit.

Do not make a mistake but take your Watches, Clocks and Jewelry for repairs to G. W. Smith, Jeweler and Engraver. Prices as low as good work permits.

We will take a limited quantity of corn, peas, millet, buckwheat, or any other kind of chicken feed on subscription, farmers, and allow the ruling market price.—*Ardena County R. etc.*

A fine line of Mantel and Nickel Clocks very cheap, at G. W. Smith's, two door East of Opera House.

On the 5th of December Gleason Post G. A. R., at Luzerne, surrenders its charter, after which on or before January 1st, 1892, a Precinct Command of the Union Veteran's Union will be organized.—*Mio Mail.*

Buy your Shoes at Claggett & Pringles. They have the best line in town for wear, tear and durability. Sole agents for the celebrated Rindge Berth Shoes.

As we go to press, word is brought that Morris Birdsell was found dead in the East Branch, about a mile above his house, last night. He was an old pensioner, living alone and nearly blind. The Pros. Attorney has gone to the scene, as there is a suspicion of foul play.

M. Simpson has just received a full line of Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Flour &c., &c., at the City Market on Cedar Street. He can supply your tables better than any other store.

Mrs. Ashmore's pupils will give a Musicale, Thursday evening Dec. 10, at the Opera House. The programme is particularly good, and the entertainment is given for the benefit of the Library Fund.

Four weeks ago we sent statements to over two hundred subscribers whose accounts were delinquent, over a year each. Only about one quarter have reported. If the rest want the paper, I must have my money.

A. B. Royce, of Big Creek, wa informed, had good success with spurey, as he raised 21 bushels of seed from less than two acres of land besides a ton and a half of good fodder, all grown in 60 days.—*Mio Mail.*

Bay City calls all past debts off and will put up \$50,000 for any independent company that will build a line to Sebawaing, or 25,000 to any existing railroad company that will construct it.

The new Aristotopes is bound to go. Combining superior beauty of detail, high enamel finish, and much greater permanency. It is a decided advance in Photography.

Bonnell makes them, \$3.50 per doz.

Mrs. B. J. Floyd, an elderly lady and a resident of West Branch, went to sleep in her chair a few days since, and when her friends went to wake her they found that life was extinct.

John Kartes, a 12-year old West Branch boy, was sentenced to spend two years in the reform school at Lansing by a justice of the peace. He was charged with being a disorderly person.

Rev. Sibley G. Taylor, of Grayling, made us a pleasant call Thursday and complimented the *HERALD* in the highest terms as being second to none of the many local papers published in the northern peninsula, and also paid us for one year in advance.—*Town Herald.*

J. M. Reynolds, a noted lawyer, poet and politician died at his residence, in Belmont, near Grand Rapids, last Saturday. Originally a republican, he joined the greenbackers, then the prohibitionists, farmers alliance, etc., when he took to drinking harder than ever and about two years ago came out as a free trade democrat.

Geo. Vincent, foreman in McDonnell's camp, was followed some distance on the plains last week by a large, hungry, black lynx, who had sized George up for a square meal. Mr. Vincent was unarmed and did not seek to escape the bloodthirsty varment's acquaintance.—*Ardena County Register.*

Hon. W. R. Bates, secretary of the Republican state central committee, and political private secretary to Senator McMillan, has engaged to supply the *DETROIT JOURNAL* exclusively with a weekly (Saturday) letter of Washington political gossip. Mr. Bates is thoroughly conversant with both national and state politics.

There is no doubt that the reason why deer are so plentiful this year is that a check has been put to the use of dogs in hunting them. If this practice can be prevented we will have plenty of deer for years to come. Every citizen of northern Michigan is vitally interested in enforcing the law against running deer with dogs, and should help enforce it.—*Ex.*

At a long row of seaside bathing rooms, an impatient young man walked up to the door of one of the compartments, and knocked at the same, testily inquired: "When in thunder are you going to get those trousers on?" There was a faint giggle, and a silvery voice replied: "When I get married, I suppose." The young man faintly, He had mistaken the door.

Frederic Items.

L. W. McLachlin and J. H. Haggerty were on the sick list for a couple of days last week.

School closed Friday until after the holidays.

Township treasurer Kelly is busy these days collecting taxes.

Wm. Goss is laying the foundation for Charron's new mill, on the Campbell branch, North of town.

B. W. Gublet, of East Saginaw, was in town last Saturday.

Station agent Putnam has contracted with the R. R. Co. to furnish it 9000 cords of wood, and is subletting same to different parties.

RESIDENT.

There is considerable excitement in town over a reported robbery in a saloon early Sunday morning. An examination of the suspects is in progress and we forbear comment until it is closed, not desiring to injure any one in the premises. If the saloons were closed at proper hours there would be less opportunity for complaint.

Does it pay to buy of agents? Here are some of my prices. 1 doz. 1847 Roger Bros. Knives of Forks, at \$1.50; 1 set of 6 Teaspoons, \$1.50; 1 set of 6 Tablespoons \$2.50; silver-plated five bottle Castor, only \$3.50; Quadruple silver plated Cake Basket, only \$5.00; an elegant silver Tea Set, only \$20.00; elegant Silver Tipping Pitcher, water set with gold lined goblet for \$12.00. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at astonishingly low prices. Repairing and engraving at G. W. Smith's, the Jeweler, two doors East of the Opera House, Grayling.

Notice.

I will be in my office every day and evening, until 8 p. m., to receive taxes. JOHN STALEY, Dec. 10, '91. TR. TREASURER.

Frank Barber, of Center Plains, lost a valuable horse, Tuesday. He drove to town all right and died here in the harness from some unknown cause. It is a hard blow to Frank, but his friends chipped in to take off part of the rough corner. Our people are always ready with a helping hand.

Attention!

All comrades of Marvin Post, No 240, G. A. R., are requested to be present at the regular encampment next Saturday evening, Dec. 12, 1891, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. By order of Commander, J. C. HANSON, ADJUTANT.

Teachers' Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the teachers of Crawford Co. on Saturday, Dec. 12th, at two o'clock P. M. in the high school room at Grayling, for the purpose of organizing a local "Reading Circle" or Teachers Association. All progressive teachers are requested to be present.

W. F. BENKELMAN, Grayling Nov. 30 '91.

Parties wishing to sell or trade their Plains farms for Merchandise, or for property in other parts of the State or United States, will do well to call at the office of Geo. J. Tuttle & Co. We charge 5 per cent for making deals—or exchanges—\$1.00 down for advertising, which is deducted from the amount at close of deal.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Dec. 5, '91. Allen, Paddy. Larsen, Nels Peter. Brittain, M. J. Livingston, Charles. Brown, Mrs. M. Mulvihill, John. Belford, J. W. Murphy, Hugh W. Nissan, Albert. Rahm, John. Vandrieche, Chas.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

J. M. JONES, P. M.

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Frank M. Gates and John F. Kelley, at the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, under the firm name and style of Gates and Kelley, (merchandise and saloon business), is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due and to become due said firm will be paid by the said Frank M. Gates, and all debts due and to become due the said firm are to be paid by the said John F. Kelley. Witnesses our hands the 3rd day of December, 1891.

FRANK M. GATES, JOHN F. KELLEY.

Dec. 10, '91

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpshooter, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe", when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large bottles, 50c and \$1.00.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A pure medicine is not extant and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, and will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Consumption and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cents, and 1.00 per bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

Nels Oleson has traded his new horse at Levis town, (Twin Lake) with Swan Peterson, and will resume business here at his old corner.

There will be a grand Band Concert and Ball given by the Gaylord Cornet Band at the Town Hall, Frederic, Friday, New Years night, January 1 '92. All are cordially invited. Good order assured.

Found.

Taken up by the subscriber in Beaver or Creek township, a span of Horses. One is a white and the other a dark bay. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take them away. T. E. HASTINGS, Wellington, Mich.

Strayed.

From the premises of the subscriber, four spring calves, one white heifer, one white bull, and two black and white spotted bulls. Two or three of them had small bells on them. A suitable reward will be paid for their return or information where they may be found. P. AELBY, Alpena.

For Exchange.

Fine farms in Virginia, and small fruit farms in New York. Farms in the south part of this state; a stock of Drugs, \$1,200; a \$1,500 stock of Hats, Caps and Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods for exchange for Real Estate. Call and see us. Geo. J. Tuttle & Co.

To the Farmers and Lumbermen, of Crawford County.

I wish to say that I now have my feed mill in first class order and on Thursday of each week will grind for anyone who want work done. I will grind Corn meal and Graham flour for the lawful toll, and guarantee you good work and perfect satisfaction. Come and give me a trial. Yours Respectfully, D. B. CONNER.

Notice.

E. M. Roffee, has some desirable Lots on Peninsula Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street. Being agent for the same will give prices. Wm. WOODBURN, Oct. 22 ff.

If You Want

Your Harness repaired and oiled, and pay for the work done in Potatoes or Wood, you can do so, at the Harness Shop of Sept. 10, ff. A. H. TOWSLEY.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON, May 3, f. 1.

Wanted

Saving for Portable Mill, capacity 10 to 12 M. per day. E. A. STIMSON, ST. CHARLES, MICH.

For Sale.

25 sets heavy logging sleighs, 5 foot run; chains; whistles; truckloads; stoves; blankets; cant-hooks, stoves, blankets, etc. Will be sold very low for cash or approved paper. Call on address F. M. Thompson, Piper, Ogeuaw Co., Mich.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call. H. B. WILLIAMS, Aug. 18th, '87.

Notice.

All persons are hereby forbidden to harbor or trust my wife, Francis E. Range, on my account. She having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. C. W. RANGE, Grayling, Mich., Nov. 21, 1891.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by mortgage dated the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty six, executed by Christian Range and Francis Range his wife, of the first part, to Ernest N. Salling, of the second part, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the County of Crawford, in the State of Michigan, in Liber 2 of mortgages on page 411 on the 1st day of April A. D. 1886 at 11 o'clock A. M. And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is the sum of Five hundred seventy seven and 50/100 Dollars of principal and interest and the further sum of twenty five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, the sum of which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now Therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in that behalf made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Grayling Village in said County of Crawford, on the sixteenth day of January A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: All that certain place or parcel of land situated in the Township of Grayling in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, and described as follows to wit: Lot One (1) Block Four (4) of the Village of Grayling, Michigan.

Geo. L. ALKANDER, Attorney.

Oct. 18, W. 15.

PATENTS

Carvings and Trade-Marks, and all Patents and business conducted for moderate fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and an express patent is here made. Also remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State, county, town, sent free. Address, C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Holiday Goods consisting of Toilet Sets, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, JEWEL CASES, ODOR CASES, FANCY WHISK Broom Holders, Photograph Albums, Autograph Albums, Music Rolls, Poems and Miscellaneous Books. Also a large assortment of Toys, Dolls, &c., &c., &c.,

At the Store of L. FOURNIER, THE DRUGGIST, Grayling, Michigan.

PETERSONS MAGAZINE

EDGAR 1892 JULIAN

REBECCA FANCETT HAWTHORNE M-G

LUCY H HARDING DAVIS MCLELLAND

LUCY H HOOPER

HOWARD SEELY

ALICE MAUD EWELL

FRANK LEE BENEDICT

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IT ATTEMPTS to entertain, instruct, and help the ladies particularly, and the household generally. Its Stories are from the pens of some of the most popular authors of the day, and are admitted to be the best published anywhere. Its Miscellaneous Articles are instructive and helpful, and include all matters of general interest to women, from the furnishing of a room to the making of a dress or bonnet. Its Fashion Department gives the newest and most stylish designs from the Fashion Centres of Paris, London, and New York, with full directions, and with a Fashion Plate attached to each number. Its Patterns for fancy and needle work, painting, etc., are numerous and novel, and are a popular feature of the Magazine. Its Valuable Articles on Gardening, Housekeeping, the Kitchen, Care of the Sick, etc., are by competent writers.

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MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

GOING NORTH.

Exp. Mail. Accommodation.

P. M. A. M.

Detroit, Iv. 8.40 7.45

Chicago, 4.40 4.55 p. m.

Jackson, A. M. P. M. A. M.

Bay City, 12.40 12.50 6.40

GRAYLING, Arr. 4.15 8.45 P. M. P. M. 1.30

GRAYLING, Dep. 4.20 3.50 P. M. P. M. 1.40

Mackinaw City, 7.35 a. m. 7.00 p. m. 8.10

SOUTH.

A. M. P. M. A. M.

THE WICKED WORLD.

OCCURRENCES THEREIN FOR A WEEK.

FOUR SCORES PERISH.

FRANCE IS HORRIFIED BY A MINE EXPLOSION.

Thirty Homes Burned—Robbers Get \$2,000—Here Is a Flash Story—Women Attempt to Break Their Prison Walls—Wyoming Citizens Terrorized.

Nine Passengers Injured.
As a west-bound Indianapolis street car was crossing a network of railroad tracks a big four passenger car, carrying a family and made a complete wreck of it. There were sixteen passengers in the car, and they were thrown in every direction. Strange as it may seem, none was killed outright, but three persons were seriously hurt and six others more or less bruised.

CITIZENS IN A STATE OF TERROR.

Another Murder in Johnson County, Wyo., Supposed to Be the Work of Rustlers.

Johnson County, Wyoming, furnishes an account of another murder. The victim, a man named Jones, was a small ranchman, known as a range rider. He was found dead in his wagon, shot in the back from ambush twice. This was in a gulch on an old road three miles from where the victim met his fate. Jones had been in the gulch to look for supplies. War has been declared, and the contending parties are the rustlers and thieves and those conducting the range beef business in a legitimate manner. Johnson County is divided. They control the local elections and have organized under a thin disguise to further the common purpose of enriching themselves at the expense of others. This secret society has a membership of fully 200, and has terrorized Johnson and Sheridan counties. A hundred armed cowboys are on the streets of Buffalo anxious to punish the assassins. A guard has been placed over the guns of the local militia.

FEMALE PRISONERS TRY TO ESCAPE.

They Have a Hole Through a Prison Wall with a Spoon and an Iron.

At San Francisco, Cal., discovery was made at the County Jail that two female prisoners, Jennie Hastings and Hazel Corbett, have been engaged in an attempt to break jail. Jennie Hastings, who is serving a term for larceny, and Hazel Corbett, who is serving a term for larceny, were found in the cell early one morning and a search of the cells was ordered, with the result that a hole about sixteen inches square was found in the wall of the cell occupied by the prisoners named. Only the outer layer of cement remained. In the cell were found a sharpened spoon and a small iron bar. The women acknowledged they had worked the hole through the wall.

WHISKY FOR A WHALE.

A Demijohn of Liquor Found in the Stomach of a Marine Monster.

A sperm whale forty feet long got over the bar at Ocean City, Md., during the high tide, and was left high and dry on the beach by the receding water. After the monster was dead the residents in the neighborhood gathered and cut away the blubber. In cutting open the monster's stomach there were found a number of empty bottles and a five-gallon demijohn, corked and sealed, of excellent whisky.

MINERS BURIED ALIVE.

Appalling Accident in France, by Which Seventy-eight Men Lost Their Lives.

A terrible mining disaster occurred at St. Etienne, Department of the Loire, the center of one of the richest coalfields in France. Seventy-eight miners lost their lives. An explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Puy de la Manufacture, belonging to the St. Etienne Colliery Company.

A Manufacturer's Suicide.

At Trenton, N. J., John T. Stapler, a cracker manufacturer and prominent business man, shot himself dead. His wife was looking the man over the shoulder at the time he fired. Mr. Stapler had recently purchased an elegant mansion, and had fitted it up in grand style. Previously he had lived very plainly, and it is believed that his new responsibilities and increased cost of living affected his mind.

Three Men Killed by an Explosion.

Near Haverhill, Mass., the saw mill of Pope & Pulley was wrecked by a boiler explosion. Three men were killed and one injured. William Riley and Lee Clark were instantly killed. Three other employees were seriously injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Continues to Improve.

The condition of Cyrus W. Field continues to improve, and his physicians now express the opinion that his final recovery is assured. The confinement of Edward Field in an asylum makes three members of the family who have been declared insane.

Losses by Fire.

Fire broke out in the livery stable of A. C. Myers at Durango, Colo. One of the employees, John E. Brown, was killed. The loss was \$10,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Three Millions Touches.

The private safe of Frank Jones, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, was broken open by dynamite. Three millions of dollars in securities and cash were found undisturbed.

Map on a Reef.

The Pacific Mail's new steamship Nicaragua struck on a sunken reef off Acapulco, San Salvador, and sank. She was built last June by the Cramps for the Central American service of the Pacific Mail and cost \$300,000.

Robbed an Ohio Bank.

The Fidelity Bank at Marion, Ohio, was robbed of over \$2,000. The money was not missed for several hours after it was taken, and the thieves made their escape.

Killed with a Base-Ball Bat.

While two base-ball teams were playing at El Paso, Texas, the players began quarreling over a decision of the umpire. William Love struck another player of the El Paso team with a bat, inflicting injuries from which he died some time afterward.

Natural Gas Discovered in Utah.

Exports from Ohio and Indiana have raised the gas rate adjoining Salt Lake City, Utah, and after careful inspection pronounced it to be the best quality of commercial natural gas.

Famines in a Convict.

The convict building connected with the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, two miles north of Newburg, N. Y., burned to the ground. There were 200 children sleeping in the building, but all got out safely. The structure was a four-story brick. Loss about \$40,000.

For Appropriating Letters.

William Koeper, in the employ of the International and Great Northern Railway as a car porter, has been arrested at Galveston, Texas, and lodged in jail in default of \$1,000 bail for abstracting letters from the United States mail and appropriating their contents.

FIVE KILLED OUTRIGHT.

Three Trains in a Wreck on the New York and New England.

A terrible accident occurred on the New York and New England Railroad at East Thompson, Conn. The Connecticut train bound east and two hours late ran into a freight train at a crossing and five persons were killed outright. Another was burned to death in the smother, which took fire, and several others were seriously injured, including at least one fatally. The passenger engineer is among the killed. All traffic is blocked. A wrecking-train from Norwood, with one hundred men has gone to the scene, as also has a special train with physicians from Boston. The Long Island express was passing on the other track at the time and all three trains were piled up. The engineer of the Boston train and his fireman were reported killed. The cars all immediately took fire, and doctors have been summoned from near-by points. The accident is said to have been due to an open switch.

CANNOT KEEP CHINAMEN OUT.

Celestials Continue to Cross the Border from Mexico into the States.

At San Antonio, Tex., United States Marshal Fick received a telegram from Eagle Pass stating that three Chinese had been arrested there for unlawfully entering the United States from Mexico. There are six Chinese in jail at Del Rio, another border town. They are guilty of the same offense. They have been thirty-five arrests and convictions of Chinese who have violated the exclusion law in the western district of Texas in the past three months. A large portion of those arrested have been Chinese who came from Cuba by railroad contractors in Mexico. When the Monterey & Mexican Gulf Road was completed hundreds of them were thrown out of employment, and they are now making their way into the United States in large numbers.

CHAPTER OF DISASTER.

Death by Drowning, Falling Walls, and Railway Wrecks.

Twelve barges loaded with brick, coming down the Hudson, when opposite Croton Point, N. Y., were upset, and about twenty persons drowned. When at Croton Point the barges were being towed by a tug, which was so great that the tug was compelled to round to, thus forcing the barges to ride each other. Being loaded and the tide washing high they immediately upset. There were sixty men on the twelve barges and only about thirty came ashore. The accident is attributed by many to the carelessness of the pilot of the tug. Nine mangled and blackened bodies lie at the St. Paul, Minn., morgue as the result of the falling of a partition wall in the Farwell, Oman, & Kirk Building, which burned two weeks ago. Another man lies dead at the City Hospital from injuries received from falling bricks.

FOREIGN TREASURE.

Gold Bars Recovered in San Francisco from Australia.

Foreign gold has been actually dumped into San Francisco during the past few months. It has arrived in the form of English sovereigns from the Australian banks. The records show that during the past few months over \$7,000,000 worth of gold sovereigns has arrived from Sydney and Auckland banks. The Mariposa, which arrived from Australia, brought over nearly \$3,000,000 worth of sovereigns, and the bulk of them have been received at the United States mint on Fifth street. All the gold sovereigns are received into \$20 gold pieces and go into circulation. Until this year the imports of sovereigns or other treasure from the colonies has never exceeded \$1,000,000. The volume of business has been increasing gradually, however, and will probably be maintained hereafter.

WAR ON AMERICAN PORT.

German Deputies Ask that Steps Be Taken to Prohibit Its Importation.

A number of deputies representing country districts, have entered a formal complaint before the Budget Committee at Berlin, in regard to American pork. They claim that trichinae have recently been frequently found in American pork, and they ask that steps be immediately taken to prohibit its importation. Dr. von Bernhardt, Minister of the Interior, said that the importation of American pork in the future would be prohibited unless thorough inspection in the United States and added that after this inspection trichinae would be found in American pork, the government would be forced to entirely prohibit its importation into Germany.

LOSS MAY REACH \$75,000.

Later Particulars of the Sensational Express Robbery Near St. Louis.

A dispatch from Glasgow says that a serious explosion of gas has taken place in the underground railway workings there. Six persons were seriously injured.

THE JAMESTOWN NOT DAMAGED.

The United States steamship Jamestown, which went ashore at Hampton Road near the Rappahannock, was not damaged by the States steamship Atlanta without damage.

Exit Dom Pedro.

At Paris, after an illness which has been regarded serious but from which he apparently rallied, Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, died.

Harriott Makes Confession.

Lucie Harriott, the sister of Mrs. Charles T. Reynolds, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., has confessed that she murdered the woman.

BRICE SUE FOR TAXES.

The Treasurer of Allen County, Ohio, filed suit against United States Senator Calvin S. Brice for \$17,350 delinquent taxes.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS.

killed with a Dynamite Bomb
 Crazy Man.
 Russell Sage was seriously injured
 persons killed by a dynamite
 exploded in his office at New
 millionaire who demanded \$1,000,000
 millionnaire's money. Two men
 are known to have been
 the man who threw the bomb
 Washington Connor, the
 a broker, who has an office
 in, is among the injured.

PUT DOWN THE REBELLION
 and Negotiating with China
 to Suppressing the Outrage
 enough the Chinese legation press
 the importance of the insurance
 China, advice received by the
 government do not have out their
 to one official despatch, their
 government is negotiating with